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The History
of
A Business Established
One Hundred Years Ago

1811-1911

Edw. K. Tryon Company
Philadelphia

"FIRE arm influence belongs to history in general and to economics in particular. Neither it nor any set of influences really stands alone in directing the progress of the world. Fire arms have been, are, and will be of great importance as one of the many influences; they are mighty in their place; they are worthy of an attention that so far has been dormant; they are worthy of other broader and deeper studies."

*Chief, War Department
Department of Agriculture*



WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY
CHARLES Z. TRYON

ILLUSTRATED BY
CHARLES HUNSICKER HENKELS

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY
FRANKLIN PRINTING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

Summary of Events

- 1811. Geo. W. Tryon established the business at 165 N. Second Street.
- 1820. Moved to 134 N. Second Street. (Now No. 220.)
- 1836. Geo. W. Tryon & Co. succeeded to general business.
Tryon Son & Co. succeeded to manufacturing business.
- 1841. Edw. K. Tryon & Co. succeeded to entire business—Geo. W. Tryon retiring.
- 1843. Firm changed to Edw. K. Tryon.
- 1850. Firm changed to Edw. K. Tryon & Company. Store 625 Market Street opened.
- 1860. First catalogue issued.
- 1863. Firm changed to Tryon & Brother—Edw. K. Tryon retiring.
- 1864. "New factory" built rear of Second Street store.
Revolver shops opened 120-122 North Sixth Street.
- 1866. Firm changed to Tryon Bros. & Co.
- 1868. Firm changed to Edw. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co. —Geo. W. Tryon, Jr. retiring.
Moved from 625 Market Street to 19 North Sixth Street.
- 1872. Factories closed down.
- 1878. Store 527 Commerce Street added.
- 1881. Store 21 North Sixth Street added.
- 1889. Moved to 10 and 12 North Sixth Street.
- 1894. Old Second Street branch store closed.
- 1903. Store 611 Market Street added.
- 1904. Death of Edw. K. Tryon, Jr.
- 1905. Stock and fixtures purchased by Edw. K. Tryon Co., Incorporated.
- 1911. Celebration of One Hundredth Anniversary.



Geo. Tryon.

Founded the business 1811. Member of the firms of
Tryon and Getz; Geo.W. Tryon; Geo.W. Tryon & Co.; Tryon, Son & Co.
Retired 1841. Died 1878.

Foreword



OME TIME during the Spring of 1773 there set sail from the shores of Holland for America a ship of general cargo, a large portion of which consisted of guns, hardware, linens and blankets for the Indian trade. This miscellaneous collection of Indian goods was the property of a Flemish Huguenot, John Jacob Tryon, formerly a native of Alsace.

John Jacob Tryon had made several voyages to the new world, acquiring considerable property in the vicinity of Winchester, Virginia, but upon this voyage he was accompanied by his wife and six young children, having determined to make his home in America.

Misfortune overtook them. In mid-ocean a severe fire broke out, and while the ship was saved and finally made port, both Tryon and his wife died from shock and exposure.

The children were landed at Philadelphia, only to find that a disastrous fire had destroyed all the deeds and records of their American property; also the ship's cargo was quickly sold to the disadvantage of the orphans, and they were promptly put to work.

The youngest boy, Jacob Henry Tryon, was apprenticed to a tin plate worker. He grew to manhood, but died during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793 at the age of thirty-two, leaving among other children a son aged two years, George W. Tryon.

In early youth George W. Tryon was apprenticed to a gunsmith named Getz, and in 1811, at twenty years of age, he became the partner of his employer, the firm being known as Tryon and Getz. A few months later he purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business in his own name at 105 North Second Street, founding the present firearms house, which for one hundred years and during four generations has borne the name of "Tryon."



Edwin H. Tryon

Admitted to partnership 1836. Member of the firm of
G. & W. Tryon; Tryon, Son & Co.; Edw. K. Tryon; Edw. K. Tryon & Co.
Retired 1863. Died 1892.



WHEN George W. Tryon opened his store for business one hundred years ago, James Madison was President of the United States, George III was King of England, and The Great Napoleon was at the zenith of his power. Philadelphia had a population of 97,000, New York about the same, and Chicago was but a small Indian Trading Post.

The far West was given over to wild animals and wandering tribes of Indians, except where here and there the sturdy pioneer had ventured beyond the "Great River."

There were no railroads, freight was carried in Conestoga wagons, and was transported from Philadelphia to New York in five days; to Pittsburg in thirty days. Mail was carried by post horses.

Candles were used for lighting. The streets, however, were lighted by whale oil lamps, "Which are disposed at convenient distances in all parts of the city, and are lighted every night excepting when the light of the moon renders this unnecessary." Petroleum was not discovered until forty years later. All fires were started with flint and steel. The value of anthracite coal was unknown.

The flint lock was the only gun in general use; the percussion cap was not invented until several years later. There were few manufactories and little machinery; practically all goods were fashioned by hand, as were the arms manufactured in the shops of George W. Tryon, who was well located in the center of one of the city's busiest blocks. Almost opposite was the Camel Tavern and the historical old Buck Tavern, famous from Revolutionary days, and near by the stage coaches departed for important points.

However, he was not long permitted to pursue the manufacture of sporting arms. These were restless times. England was becoming more and more aggressive upon the high seas. A British sloop of war fired upon a United States frigate, and President Madison, yielding to the popular



1700



Geo. M. Tryon Jr.

Admitted to partnership 1857. Member of the firm of
Edw. K. Tryon & Co.; Tryon & Bro.; Tryon Bros. & Co.
Retired 1868. Died 1888.

demand, declared war June 18, 1812, and the young republic found itself plunged into a second conflict with the mother country.

George W. Tryon immediately enlisted and was ordered to Camp Cadwallader, but before seeing any active service, was sent back to his shops by the government, being of more service there than in the field.

It was just at this time that the Government established the Bureau of Ordnance, and a deputy agent for all the North and East was stationed in Philadelphia, therefore, all through the war of 1812 George W. Tryon conducted his plant for the manufacture of government arms.

In February, 1814, the Secretary of the Navy, Wm. Jones, directed George Harrison, Navy Agent at Philadelphia to contract with reliable parties for the constructing of fifty repeating swivels and two hundred repeating muskets.

A Mr. Joseph G. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, had patented the previous year a repeating arm that could be discharged "In such a manner that by a single operation of the trigger it will discharge several loads in succession (say six or eight), with a space between each sufficient to take another aim." The Secretary considered them of great efficiency, and desiring to bring them into use, subsequently ordered a "Repeating Swivel, or 7-barrel piece, to every 10 guns" as the regular allowance for ships of the Navy.

Acting upon his authority, the Navy Agent placed a contract for twenty of the repeating swivels and two hundred muskets with George W. Tryon and John Joseph Henry, jointly.

During his boyhood, George W. Tryon had formed a strong attachment for John Joseph Henry, then head of the old arms manufacturing firm which had borne the name of "Henry" since 1752. The old books show many transactions between the old firm of Henry and the new Tryon concern, the most interesting of which is this joint contract, as follows :

Phila., Pa.

"Be it remembered that on the Sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1814. It is agreed between George Harrison, Esq., Navy



1776



Edward Tryon

Admitted to partnership 1863. Member of the firms of
Tryon & Bro.; Tryon Bros. & Co.; Edw. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co. Died 1904.

Agent of the United States in behalf of the United States, and George W. Tryon and J. Joseph Henry of the city and county of Phila. in manner and form following, viz.:

"The said George W. Tryon and J. Joseph Henry do agree to make in a complete workmanlike manner, twenty swivels according to the description mentioned in the annexed memorandum, furnished by Joseph G. Chambers, Esq., and also two hundred muskets of description as particularised in the afsd. memorandum annexed, at the rate of one hundred dollars for the swivels each, and at the rate of Twenty-Three Dollars for the muskets, when completed and finished as afsd., and to fabricate and make the same of the best materials, and that same shall correspond with the pattern to be furnished and according to the instructions hereto annexed as afsd. and deliver the whole of the swivels and muskets within three months from the date of this agreement, and in case a part should be finished at intervals between the dates and time limited for their delivery as afsd., then to furnish the same. And further they agree to use all due diligence to complete; and deliver one-half of the afsd. muskets and swivels in sixty days after the date hereof. In consideration whereof the said Harrison, Agent, afsd., agrees to pay to the said George W. Tryon and J. Joseph Henry six thousand six hundred dollars upon the due performance and completion of the afsd. contract according to the stipulations therein and in the annexed description contained.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seal the date and year above written.

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS TO BE FABRICATED BY MESSRS. HENRY & TRYON.

REPEATING MUSKETS

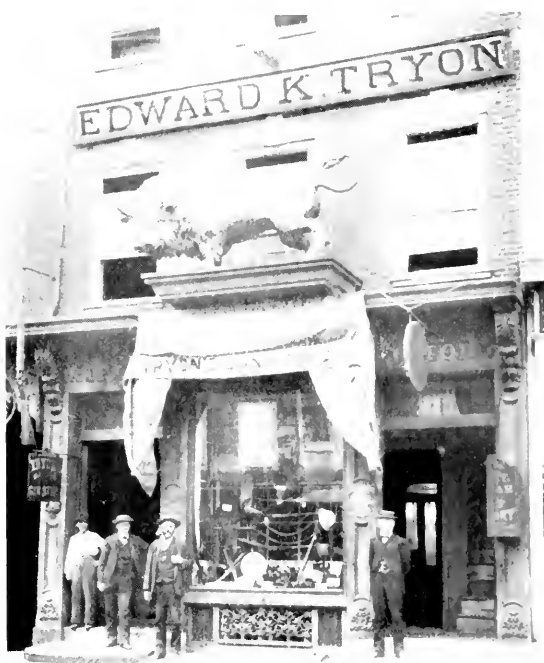
The muskets are to be furnished with good and sufficient brass mounting of style & quality at least equal to the British Marine. The barrels of the American Calibre and somewhat stronger forward than ordinary so as to give one eighth of an inch external diameter at the foremost touch hole, ten inches from the bottom or inside. They are to be furnished with brass sights at the muzzle & iron back sights truly ranged, and the bores sufficiently straightened so as to have the most competent accuracy & effect in firing, &c. The locks are to be fitted with the holes adapted to the fixture of safe guard and teller previous to being hardened and in general everything arranged so as best to accommodate the objects of the repeating fire according to the best specimen already constructed by Henry ———.

REPEATING SWIVELS

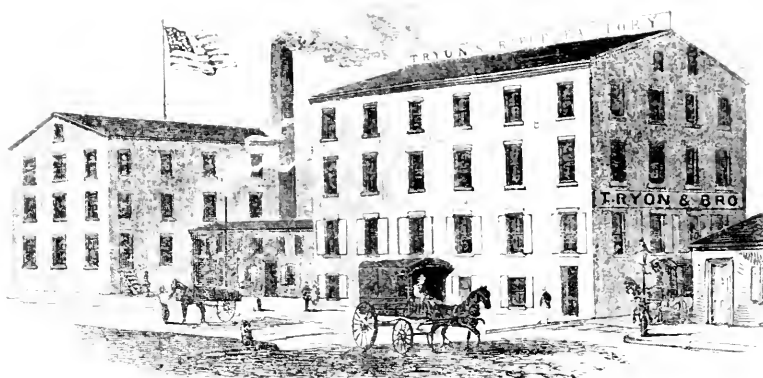
The swivels are to be accurately constructed by laying and securing the barrels sufficiently parallel of form & plan according to the best specimen now exhibited, with such correcting as may be agreed on &c. The standard size shall be barrels of British Marine Calibre (supposed 3 quarters of an inch) properly straightened as the muskets, four feet in length from the inside breech to muzzle. Touch-hole precisely twenty inches,—external diameter of barrels five quarters of an inch making the thickness of Metal equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ the diameter of the bore. The breech plates half inch in thickness, stems $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch; & handles fitted with the proper screwdriver. Knob of sound blackened wood &c. Swivels adapted so as to balance when all is together,—the



1812



"Store of the Golden Buffalo," 141 N. 21st St.
Second store, occupied 1829 to 1864.
No cut exists of first store, No. 145 N. 21st St.



Old Factory, rear building, erected 1829. New
Factory, erected 1864. All closed down 1872.

crotches, keep & sockets all uniform so that wherever a socket is fixed any swivel can be mounted on it &c. locks duly secured with strong work so as not to be materially inferior to those of Gauny & Monitzs and in general every detail so uniformly fashioned by determined patterns as may best accommodate the objects of the public service &c. as shall be mutually agreed.

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch of Bore=75-100 the original calibre.

Philada. Feb. 16, 1814.

(Signed) JOSEPH G. CHAMBERS.

Mr. Chambers was appointed a sailing master, and his two sons gunners in the navy, to superintend the manufacture of these arms, and to have authority to instruct "A certain number of persons in the art of repeating gunnery."

The "repeating arms" were approved by Commodore Wm. Bainbridge, and Mr. Harrison the Navy Agent, was directed April 18, 1814, to send fifteen repeating swivels, fifty muskets and fifty pistols to Commodore Chauncey, on the Great Lakes, in order to test their use in active service.

At the request of Commodore Rogers eight of the swivels were placed on the "Guerrière," launched at Philadelphia, in 1814.

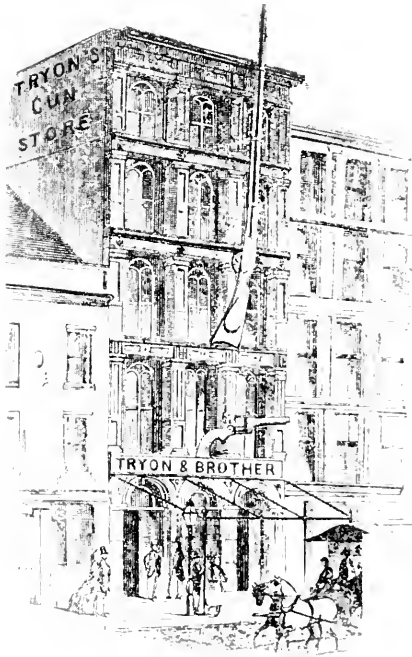
The following years brought such prosperity that in 1829 a larger property was purchased opposite the original shops on North Second Street, No. 134 (now No. 220). A stable on the rear of this lot was immediately transformed into a factory. The first floor of the house was altered into a store, and after the custom of the times the upper floors were used as a dwelling.

The business was thus conducted until January 1, 1836, when Edward K. Tryon, the eldest son of George W. Tryon, was admitted to partnership, and the firm was announced as "Manufacturers, Importers and General Dealers in Fire Arms, etc."

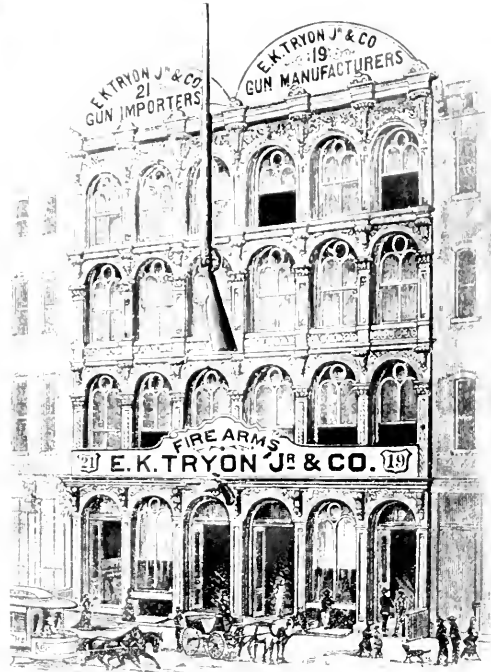
While various styles of shot guns and pistols were continuously made, the principal arm produced was the famous "Kentucky Model" Rifle (see page 22). This long barrel, slender, small bore rifle, was the result of a gradual development all through Colonial times, which produced a distinctive type about 1760, when such sturdy pioneers as Boone, Clark and Morgan, became famous for courageous deeds and skilful marksmanship.



1848



TRYON GUN STORE
1870 to 1880



Fourth Building, 19 to 21 North 6th St.
1868 to 1886

Pennsylvania gunsmiths had long been noted for the manufacture of these rifles, particularly in the town of Lancaster, and Pennsylvania backwoodsmen had become famous as accurate marksmen and good fighters.

Washington and his backwoods riflemen saved General Braddock's troops from total destruction at Fort Duquesne.

In his assault upon Quebec, General Wolf placed several companies of Pennsylvania Provincials in front of his British troops, and their accurate fire completely demoralized the French, who fled before the closely following bayonet charge of the British regulars.

All through the Revolution the tremendous losses of the British as compared with the Continental loss must be accounted for by the good marksmanship and superior arms of the Revolutionists, and this marked difference was again emphasized in 1815 by General Jackson and his Kentucky pioneers at the battle of New Orleans.

Muzzle loading rifles of varying models were made in the Tryon shops until the demand ceased in the early 70's.

GEORGE W. TRYON & COMPANY, 1836-1841
TRYON, SON & COMPANY, 1836-1841

It had been the desire of George W. Tryon to separate his manufacturing interests from the general merchandise activities of his business and, therefore, on January 1, 1836, a new partnership was formed, consisting of George W. Tryon, Thomas Fenner and Daniel S. Beideman, under the firm name of George W. Tryon & Company, for the purpose of conducting the general importing and sales business, the factory being still conducted under the name of George W. Tryon. On July 1st of the same year (1836), however, this old firm of George W. Tryon was dissolved and a new partnership known as Tryon, Son & Company was formed to continue the manufacturing plant. The partners of this Company were George W. Tryon, Edward K. Tryon and James Martin. These two concerns, Tryon, Son



1803



*Where is constantly kept the most extensive
assortment of warranted*

**Double and single barreled
GUNS, RIFLES, MUSKETS,
AND PISTOLS,**

**OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IMPORTED.—ALSO,
SPORTSMENS' APPENDAGES,**

**Such as Game Bags, Powder Flasks, and Horns, Shot
Belts, Dogs' Collars, Chains, Whips, and Whistles.**

SUPERIOR POWDER,

SHOT, PERCUSSION POWDER

AND PRIMERS, &c.

IN VARIETY—ALSO,

GUN LOCKS, MOUNTINGS,

And component parts, suitable for the trade.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**** Repairs promptly and neatly executed.**

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PHOTOGRAPH OF ADVERTISEMENT
APPEARING IN "THE AMERICAN SHOOTERS' MANUAL" OF 1827.

(In Collection of Mr. W. C. Southwick, New York.) The engraving at head of advertisement was used as a business card as early as 1827, and it is an interesting fact that this is the identical business card used in 1790 by H. W. Mortimer, gunmaker to George III, except that the royal arms have been removed; and Tryon's name and address substituted in place of Mortimer's.

& Company, Manufacturers ; and George W. Tryon & Company, Importers and Dealers, conducted business at the same address.

In 1832 George W. Tryon had also formed a partnership with Samuel Merrick, under the firm name of Tryon, Merrick & Company. This firm was located at No. 70 High (Market) Street and later at No. 38 Walnut Street, and conducted a general importing business of guns, watches, jewelry, hosiery and fishing tackle. This enterprise proved unprofitable and was discontinued in 1838, owing to the great financial depression of these times.

Thus from 1836 to 1838 George W. Tryon was senior partner of three firms, and it is interesting to note from an inspection of the old ledgers that each one of these three firms was doing business with the other two.

It is a curious fact also that during these times goods were frequently imported from Birmingham, England to Philadelphia via the Port of New Orleans.

In 1837 the business world was visited by one of the most severe panics in the financial history of the country. All business suffered, and though Tryon, Merrick & Co. were forced to discontinue, the other two Tryon Companies, though suffering great losses, were enabled to weather this financial storm. The great business depression which followed the panic of 1837 may be well illustrated by an extract from a letter of George W. Tryon, written a few years later.

"I presume you get to see our papers occasionally and, of course, you can get some faint conception of our currency and money affairs. You, of course, are aware of the failure of the United States Bank, and also of the Girard Bank (George W. Tryon was one of the incorporators of the Girard Bank in 1832), and the Bank of Pennsylvania also closed its doors last week, but expect will again commence operations after a time, leaving us, with the Schuylkill Bank, four banking institutions less in our good city and the remaining ones issuing little or no paper, and doing no business." * * * "Still I have cause to be thankful that I have been able to pass through the ordeal without sacrificing my real estate."

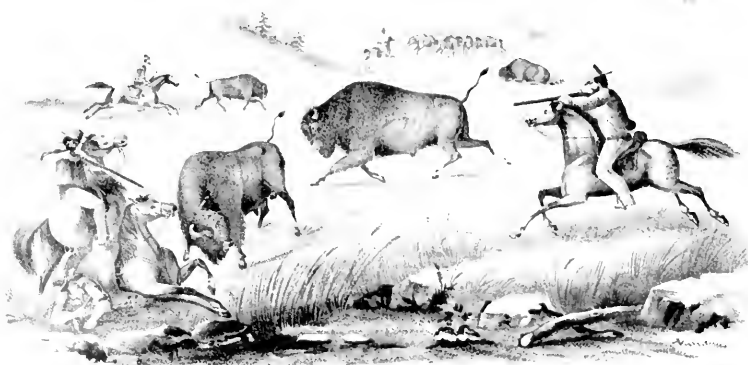
The new manufacturing firm of Tryon, Son & Co., now (April 3, 1840) secured a contract for



1901



EDWARD K. TRYON'S GUN STORE



SOLE IMPORTER OF
SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS & GUNNING APPARATUS

A large Stock at low prices

ALSO MATERIALS FOR GUN MAKERS USE, COLTS & ALLEN'S PISTOLS

AND ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN GUNNERY

131 North Second St. between Race & Vine Streets

2½ SQUARES NORTH OF MARKET STREET. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BUFFALO

PHILADELPHIA

ADVERTISING POSTER OF ABOUT 1845 TO 1850.

fifteen hundred (1500) army muskets for the Republic of Texas. These muskets were undoubtedly what is known as the "model of 1841" United States musket, as the government at Washington accepted a suspended delivery after Texas had become annexed to the United States, and is evidenced by the following :

Ordinance Office, Washington, 1846.

Tryon Son & Co.

Gentlemen:

The object of this note is to inquire whether you have manufactured the (640) muskets that remain to be delivered on your contract with the late Republic of Texas, and if so, where are they now deposited ? I am,

Respectfully yours,

G. TALCOTT,

Ordinance Officer.

This "1841" musket was built by contract at a number of individual gun factories, but the government also manufactured a great number at the Harper's Ferry shops ; hence, this model has been frequently called the "Harper's Ferry rifle ;" but more frequently it has been termed the Mississippi rifle, because early issued to a Mississippi regiment.

The Tryon Company built these muskets continuously for the government from 1841 to 1848. While those in collections to-day are apparently 58 calibre, yet the original model of the "41" was 54 calibre with the rifling making one turn in six feet and using a round ball ; 33 in. barrel, without bayonet (see page 24). The change in calibre to 58 is probably due to an order of the Ordnance Board approved July 5, 1855, by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, as follows :

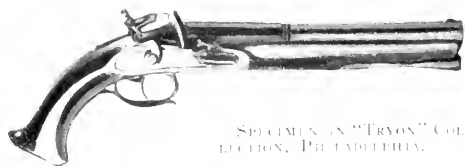
"Percussion model of 1841.—The bore of this arm to be reamed up to Calibre 58 and re-rifled, and a stud and guide attached for sword bayonet." (See page 24.)

On January 13, 1841, was secured the first of the government contracts for the famous Northwest or Indian guns (see page 26).

These Northwest guns (values \$4.80 to

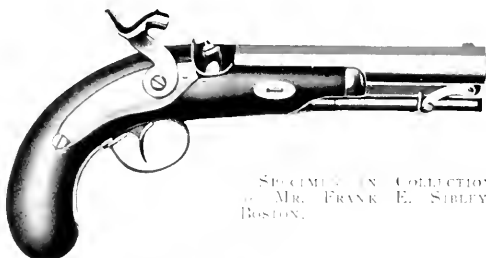


Relics of the Past



SPECIMEN IN "TRYON" COLLECTION, PHILADELPHIA.

"Tryon" Flint Lock Pistol. Date, about 1800. Nine inch barrel, bell muzzle, brass mountings.



SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. FRANK E. SIBLEY, BOSTON.

"Tryon" Heavy Percussion Pistol, long barrel. Date, 1800.



SPECIMENS IN COLLECTION OF MR. H. B. HARMER, PHILADELPHIA.

Very handsome pair of "Tryon" Deringer Pistols. Date, from 1840 to 1850. 7 in. barrels, deep rifling, finely engraved, gold mounted, silver powder flask, ball and lead for the pistol and a metal ball, silver mounted mahogany case.



SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. WM. A. LAMORE, NEW YORK.

"Rupertus" "Pepperbox," eight-shot revolver. Date, 1864. A "Tryon" product of 1864 and 1865.



SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, NEWARK, N. J.

"Tryon" "Deringer" Model Pistol. These were made from 1830 to 1870. The above specimen is an early model and for years was in possession of a prominent New Orleans family.

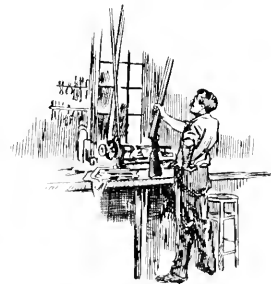
\$9.00) were manufactured for the Department of Interior, and the contracts (which were held for fifteen years), were all drawn with the Commissioner of Indian affairs. The government supplied these arms principally to the Northwest tribes, Chippewas, Sioux, Winnebago, Osage and Black Feet, and nearly all shipments were consigned to the Governor of Minnesota.

The specifications called for both flint lock and percussion lock guns of varying bore to shoot a round ball. Lengths of barrel 36 and 42 inches.

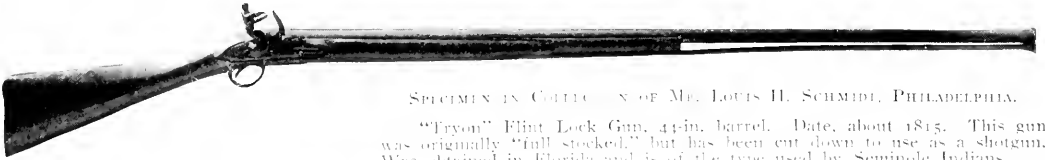
In the later contracts were some with rifled barrels (values, \$8.00 to \$12.00), many of which were highly ornamented. The following is an extract from the government proof requirements :

“ For each North West gun 200 grains Troy best rifle powder, one ball and two wads, and for each rifle 250 grains Troy best rifle powder, two balls and two wads, and none shall be received which have not undergone and successfully sustained such proof.”

It is a peculiar fact that not only primitive peoples show a disposition to use obsolete styles of fire arms long after improvements have become standard, but history shows that civilized governments also have been slow to recognize marked advances in the development of arms. The flint lock, superseding the match lock and wheel lock, was first used in France and Spain about 1615. The percussion lock (invented 1807) became popular in America about 1830, and yet we find from these old Northwest contracts that the flint lock was in demand by the North American Indians as late as 1850, and even to-day a few are manufactured in Europe for the Central African native trade. More strange, however, is the fact that the British Government considered the flint lock quite good enough for the service until 1841, when the percussion lock musket was used by one battalion in the first Chinese war, and it was only a year or two previously that both Germany and France converted many thousands of flint guns into percussion lock arms.

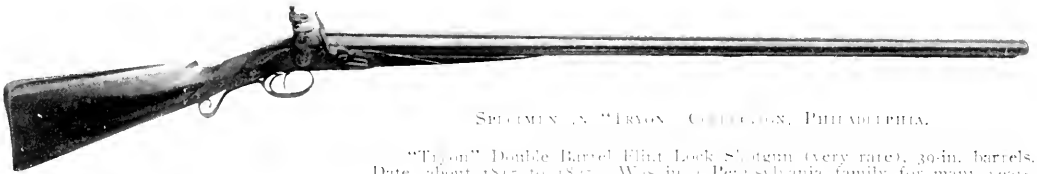


Relics of the Past



SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. LOUIS H. SCHMIDT, PHILADELPHIA.

"Tryon" Flint Lock Gun, 44-in. barrel. Date, about 1815. This gun was originally "full stocked," but has been cut down to use as a shotgun. Was obtained in Florida and is of the type used by Seminole Indians.



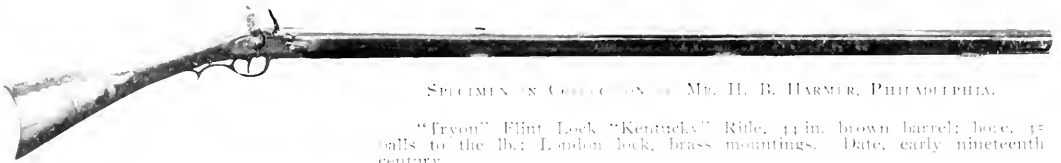
SPECIMEN IN "TRYON" COLLECTION, PHILADELPHIA.

"Tryon" Double Barrel Flint Lock Shotgun (very rare), 30-in. barrels. Date, about 1815 to 1820. Was in a Pennsylvania family for many years.



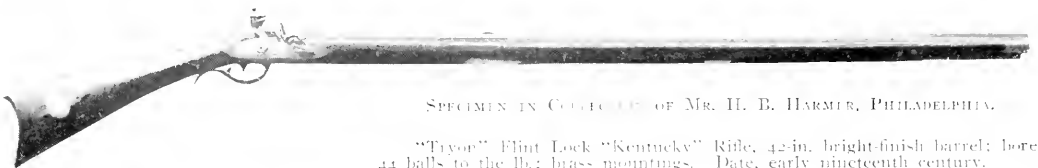
SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. J. W. MCCART, NEW YORK.

"Tryon" Flint Lock Rifle, 1-caliber, 24-in. octagon barrel, set trigger, very deep rifling. An exceptionally beautiful arm. Date, about 1815 to 1830.



SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. H. B. HARMER, PHILADELPHIA.

"Tryon" Flint Lock "Kentucky" Rifle, 44 in. brown barrel; bore, 42 balls to the lb.; London lock, brass mountings. Date, early nineteenth century.



SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. H. B. HARMER, PHILADELPHIA.

"Tryon" Flint Lock "Kentucky" Rifle, 42-in. bright-finish barrel; bore, 44 balls to the lb.; brass mountings. Date, early nineteenth century.

Our own Government was forced to alter thousands of flint locks into percussion locks twenty years later upon the outbreak of the Civil War.

During the past year the present Tryon Company received an inquiry for a Tryon muzzle loading rifle of a model manufactured fifty years ago.

Percussion (dating from 1807) was the invention of the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth, of Aberdeenshire. The first form used was a powder ignited by a punch, hence the name punch lock. Later the powder was formed into a pill, developing the pill lock.

The pill lock was never largely used, as it was supplanted by the percussion cap, which was invented in England in 1818. The Austrian Government, however, used a pill lock in the army until about 1830.

On page 24 is illustrated a pill lock made by George W. Tryon about 1825. This is a peculiar adaptation of the pill firing system applied to the old "North's" model of flint lock repeating muzzle loading gun, which in turn was a copy from an earlier repeating arm dating from about 1780.

This specimen of Tryon pill lock was evidently a model or sample, no duplicate having been found in any other collection.

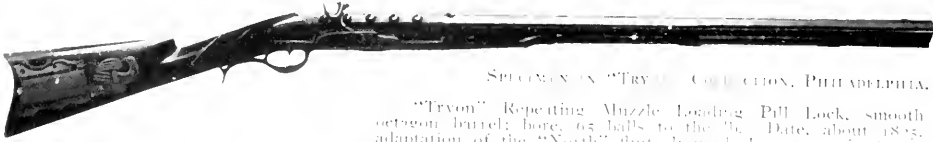
Napoleon offered Forsyth a large sum for the invention of percussion. With true patriotism, this offer was declined, the inventor, at the same time, proffering the patent to his own government. For many years, however, Great Britain failed to recognize the worth of the invention. Had Forsyth accepted the offer of Napoleon, the fate of Waterloo might have been reversed, and other boundaries set for the nations of Europe.

The firm of George W. Tryon & Company continued the general business of importing and selling fire arms, etc., and added in 1837, a fishing tackle department, which was afterwards discontinued.

The two Tryon co-partnerships expired

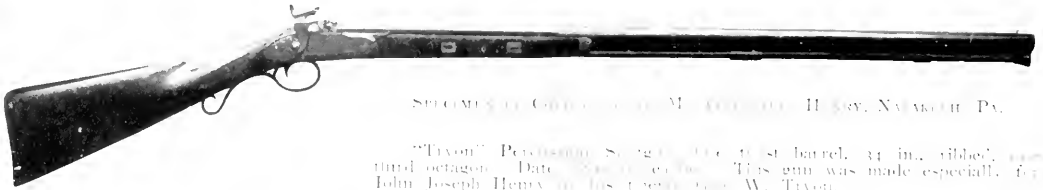


Relics of the Past



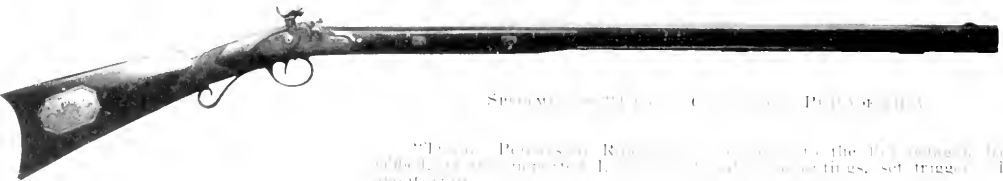
SPECIMEN IN "TRYON" COLLECTION, PHILADELPHIA.

"Tryon" Repeating Muzzle-Loading, Pill-Lock, smooth bore, 35-in. octagon barrel; bore, 64 balls to the in. Date, about 1825. This is an adaptation of the "North" flint-shooting system of 1825.



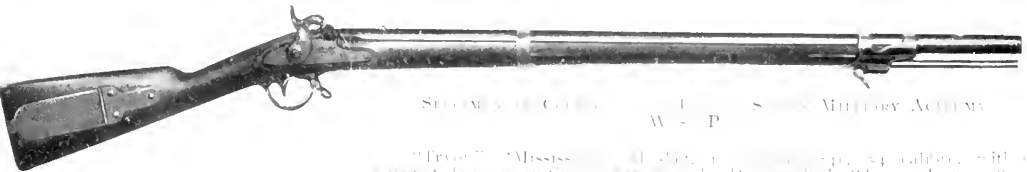
SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. E. W. BERRY, CO. MICH., PA.

"Tryon" Repeating, Single Shot, 1st barrel, 34 in., ribbed, 3rd octagon. Date, 1825. This gun was made especially for John Joseph Henry in his youth, and W. Tryon.



SPECIMEN IN "TRYON" COLLECTION, PHILADELPHIA.

"Tryon" Repeating, Single Shot, 1st barrel, 34 in., ribbed, 3rd octagon. Date, 1825. This gun was made especially for John Joseph Henry in his youth, and W. Tryon.



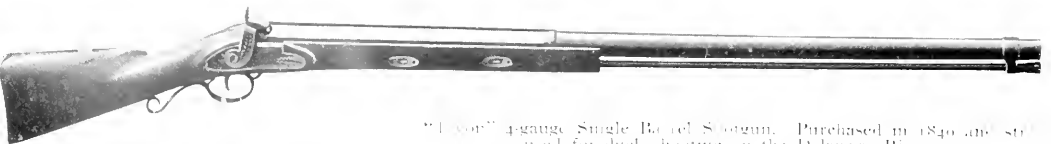
SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. E. W. BERRY, CO. MICH., PA.

"Tryon" "Mississippi" Musket, model of 1841, 48 calibre, 37 in. barrel, 1848. The bayonet is fitted by the Government in 1857. This musket was obtained at the Benicia Arsenal, California.



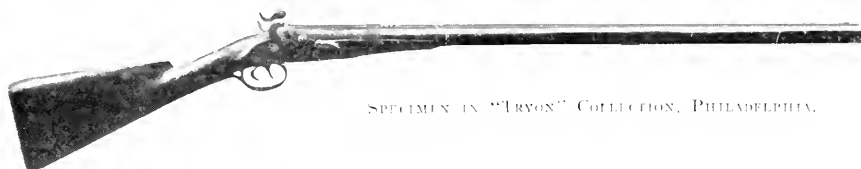
SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. E. W. BERRY, CO. MICH., PA.

"Tryon" "Mississippi" Musket, model of 1841, 48 calibre, 37 in. barrel, 1848. The bayonet is fitted by the Government in 1857. This musket was obtained at the Benicia Arsenal, California.



"Tryon" 4-gauge Single Barrel Shotgun. Purchased in 1840 and still used for duck shooting on the Delaware River.

Relics of the Past



SPECIMEN IN "TRYON" COLLECTION, PHILADELPHIA.

This gun was received recently, with the following letter:

"Gentlemen: In the year of 1830, my father went to Philadelphia, to purchase a double-barrel shotgun. He called on old Mr. Tryon, on Second Street, and purchased a double-barrel percussion gun, said to be the first gun of that kind to come into Chester County.

"When he came home, his family had increased by a baby boy, and he said at once, 'His name shall be Tryon, after the venerable gunmaker on Second Street, Philadelphia.'

"I am the identical boy, and I still have the old gun, and if you would like to have it, I will send you the old relic, as a present.

"Truly,

"(Signed) T. G. R."



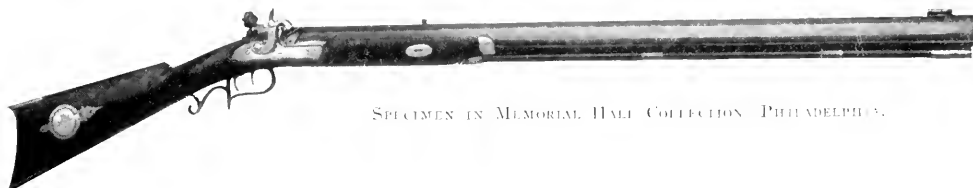
SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF MR. F. W. BRUHL
GLEN MILLS, PA.

"Tryon" Double Barrel Shotgun. This gun was purchased in 1830 and carried overland to California and back. The owner shot several Indians with it in repulsing attacks upon the wagon train. It was subsequently cut off to its present length.



SPECIMEN IN COLLECTION OF DR. W. O. GRIGGS, PHILADELPHIA.

"Tryon" Single Barrel Shotgun. Date, 1800.

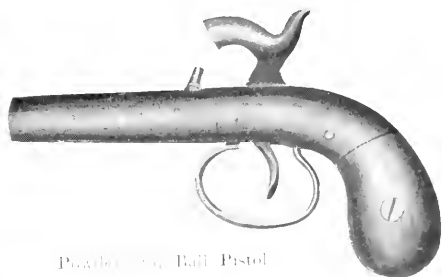


SPECIMEN IN MEMORIAL HALL COLLECTION PHILADELPHIA.

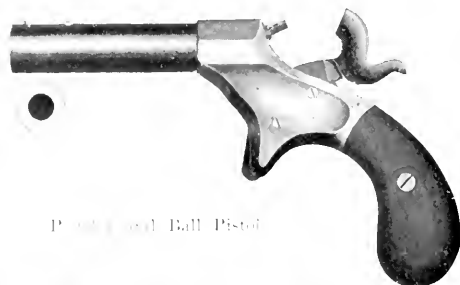
"Tryon" Special Rifle, percussion lock, 33-in. extra heavy barrel; Bore, 60 balls to the lb.; deep rifling, adjustable disc, rear sight, long globe front sight, handsomely silver mounted and beautifully finished. Name plate engraved, "Jas. T. Morris 1862."

Illustrations from an Old Catalogue

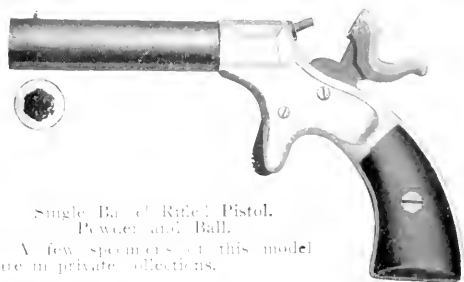
Showing line of Pistols manufactured 1865 and 1866, in the Tryon shops, but sold under the name of the patentee, "Rupertus."



Powder and Ball Pistol



Powder and Ball Pistol

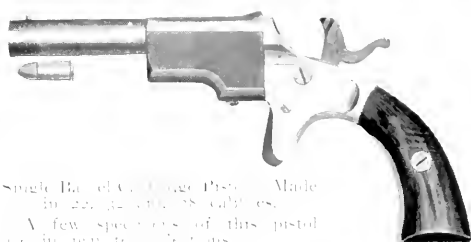


Single Barreled Rifle Pistol.
Powder and Ball.

A few specimens of this model
are in private collections.



Single Barreled Rifle Pistol.
Powder and Ball.



Single Barreled Cartridge Pistol. Made
in 22, 32 and 38 calibre.

A few specimens of this pistol
are in private collections.

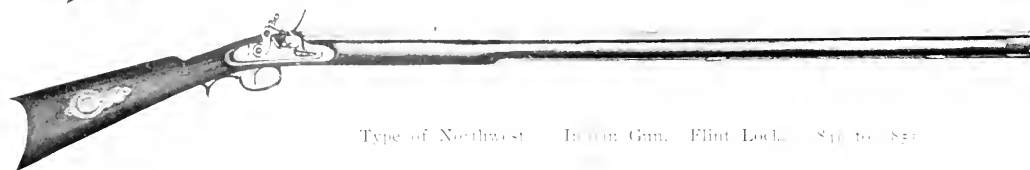


Single Barreled Cartridge Pistol.
22 calibre.

A few specimens of this model
are in private collections.



Type of Northwest Indian Gun. Percussion Lock. 1840 to 1850



Type of Northwest Indian Gun. Flint Lock. 1840 to 1850

by limitation, July, 1841, and George W. Tryon desiring to retire from active business, withdrew. Edward K. Tryon assumed all the business interests of both Tryon, Son & Company and George W. Tryon & Company, under the firm name of Edw. K. Tryon & Company. George W. Tryon retired to his country home on the historic Harrison property, where he lived until his death in 1878, devoting his time to the Insurance Company (Fire Association) of which he was President, and to the various charities in which he was deeply interested.

EDW. K. TRYON & COMPANY, 1841-1843

EDW. K. TRYON, 1843-1859

EDW. K. TRYON & COMPANY, 1859-1863

The financial condition of the country was still greatly depressed when Edward K. Tryon assumed control of the business, but in two years he was so far successful that the "Co." was dropped from the firm name and the business conducted personally under his name alone.

It was about this time that there was placed over the bulk show window a life-sized wooden buffalo, beautifully carved and gilded, and the Second Street establishment thereafter was familiarly known far and wide as "THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BUFFALO."

The manufacturing plant was continued, muzzle loading rifles were made, also shot guns and the parts thereof, together with gunsmiths' tools and supplies. The general wholesale and retail business in imported and domestic arms was also continued. Contracts from the government for Mississippi rifles were fulfilled almost yearly up to 1848, and for Northwest guns to 1856; but during 1855 a dispute arose between the Indian Department and Edward K. Tryon and he refused to bid thereafter.

The manufacture of arms during these years was conducted upon very different principles from those adopted to-day in large



Illustrations from an Old Catalogue

Showing partial stock line of shot guns and rifles manufactured from about 1850 to 1870. The rifles were made either rifled or smooth bore, and with double (set) triggers. Many of these were stamped with the dealer's name for whom they were made. In the early days, previous to 1830, flint locks only were made, and the rifles were almost all made with plain trigger.



Smooth Bore Rifle - Plain Trigger - Ball Locks.



Smooth Bore Rifle - Double Trigger - Ball Locks - L. & C.



Double Trigger Rifle - Smooth Bore - Ball Locks - L. & C.



Rifle - Smooth Bore - Double Trigger - Ball Locks - L. & C.



Rifle - Smooth Bore - Double Trigger - Ball Locks - L. & C.



Rifle - Half Stock - Double Trigger - Ball Locks - L. & C.



Rifle - Half Stock - Double Trigger - Patent Breach - Fore & Aft - L. & C.
Extra Patch Box.

manufacturing plants. Almost all the work was done by hand, and many gunsmiths manufactured a part or a complete arm in their own homes, delivering the article to the recognized gun manufacturer. This method is pursued to a very great extent at the present day in foreign countries where arms are manufactured. By the time a gun is completed at the factory, it has been assembled and reassembled many times, having gone to the little homes of the barrel maker, the stock maker, the lock maker, etc. Of course, in modern times, large

"Awarded to
E. K. Tryon
Philadelphia
Penna."



"For
Rifles
for the
U. S. Government"

Bronze Medal, 1846.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

factories have been erected in such arm centers as Liege, Belgium, where many arms are now produced entirely by machinery. Yet the old custom is still pursued in making thousands of shot guns and rifles. It was not until 1864 that the Tryon plant was equipped with a large modern factory known as the "new factory," for the production of all gun and pistol parts by machinery.

In 1857, George W. Tryon, Jr., eldest son of Edward K. Tryon, was admitted to partnership, and the "Company" was again added to the title July 1, 1858.

The general business having increased





Chas G Tryon

Entered business 1888. Admitted to partnership 1892.
Member of the firm of Edw. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co.
President of Edw. K. Tryon Company.

beyond the capacity of the old store on Second Street, a new store was opened in 1859, at No. 625 Market Street, in order to adequately handle the general wholesale business. The old Second Street store from this time became a branch house.

In 1859, George W. Tryon, Jr., made the first trip as traveling salesman for the house, visiting local Southern cities only. The next year regular trips were established to the principal Western cities.

In 1860 the first catalogue was published. It contained few illustrations, but for those times was considered quite a work of art. Regular editions have since been published annually or semi-annually.

The doors of the new establishment had hardly been opened when the firm found itself in a very unfortunate position, owing to the unsettled times just preceding the Civil War.

The large Southern trade was suddenly cut off, causing tremendous loss in volume of sales.

A search of the letter files during these years brings to light many letters addressed to Southern customers, similar to the following which serves to illustrate the immense losses which war inflicts upon the business community :

W. R. M——.

Feb. 20, 1861.

Dear Sir:

We have yours of the 11th. There is no customer on our books to whom we would rather sell a bill of goods on time than to you, and the only trouble has been that we never could sell you as much as we wished. We have full confidence in your ability to pay under any ordinary circumstances—But who can say that any man can pay his debts six Mo. hence—if civil war once commences—(which God forbid) and we think there are just about fools enough North and South to put this country into the worst kind of trouble for some time to come—We are therefore compelled to decline making any credit bills at present. When affairs once get settled, which we try to hope may be in a short time—we will be much pleased to sell you all you want, and assure you that it goes hard with us to decline trade with one who has for so many years favored us with their custom.

Yours truly,

EDW. K. TRYON & COMPANY.

Not only was the large Southern trade of the house known to the United States authorities, but also the Government had





Edw. B. Mears

Entered business 1864. Admitted to partnership 1866.
Member of the firms of Tryon Bros. & Co.; Edw. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co.
Vice-President of Edw. K. Tryon Company.

knowledge of the fact that in years past the house of Tryon had manufactured arms for South Carolina and other Southern States. These circumstances caused the Government to investigate very carefully as to the loyalty of the firm, notwithstanding the activity of its members in the Union cause. Twice the faithful manager of the old Second Street store, Theodore T. Subers, was forced to remain with his men all night in order to protect the "Sign of the Golden Buffalo" from threatened mob attack.

All the correspondence of the house was investigated by the authorities who completely exonerated the entire firm and proved their loyalty, as shown by the following copies of important documents :

Certificate of Alex. Henry, Mayor of Phila.
Apr. 22, '61.

I am fully satisfied that all rumors charging E. K. Tryon & Co. with shipping muskets for southern traders are without foundation, and an unjust accusation against a loyal firm.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor.

Copy of a letter addressed to Wm. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector
of Port of Philadelphia:

Phila., Oct. 7, 1861.

Wm. B. Thomas, Collector.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your suggestion, I have looked over Mess. E. K. Tryon & Co.'s correspondence, and find most unmistakable evidence, not only of their loyalty, but also of their zeal in the cause of the Union. Both before and since the fall of Sumter, their correspondence evidences a careful regard for their duty as loyal citizens, and positive refusal to send (goods), weapons and ammunition to points of doubtful loyalty, or where they were likely to be used against the General Government.

I have seen no evidence of disloyalty on their part, and from my business knowledge of the senior partner, I regard him as incapable of dishonorable or disloyal action.

I regard him in short, as a devoted, loyal citizen, first, last and all the time.

Yours truly,
EDWARD LEWIS.

Other interesting correspondence on file, addressed to Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and others of the Department, illustrates the very unprepared condition of the Government





Ed Chandler

Entered business 1876. Admitted to partnership 1890.
Member of the firm of Edw. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co.
Secretary and Treasurer of Edw. K. Tryon Company.

at the opening of the Civil War. There were in the various arsenals throughout the North, a mixed lot of various rifles, some flint lock and some percussion.

The Government was forced to hurriedly alter these obsolete styles into arms of a more modern type. The following is a copy of one such bid for this work :

Philadelphia, Aug. 6, 1861.

Henry C. Davis, Esq.

Dear Sir:

We have this day forwarded a sample of the U. S. Musket altered by us, and send you the Express Co.'s receipt herewith.

We have altered this flint lock to percussion by putting on a good forged iron hammer, and instead of putting a tube on the top of the barrel, or a plug in the side of it, both of which methods are imperfect and dangerous, & have been justly condemned; we have put in a patent breech which is certainly stronger & better than the ordinary breech that is used in the U. S. or Enfield Rifles, as any man who is used to handling guns, well knows. We have also rifled the barrel so as to make it suitable for a Minie ball, and placed on it a superior sight.

The Government has a very large quantity of muskets either Flint or altered to percussion with a tube on the top of the barrel, and which they are not using on that account. These guns by the above alteration can be made serviceable in a very short time, while to make new guns will cost a large sum and also it is impossible to manufacture or import them in time to meet the requirements of the department.

We propose to alter any quantity of these guns, 5000 or over in number, but our arrangements are such that if we have 10,000 as a minimum we can work to better advantage to ourselves and to the government. We will alter the guns like sample, at \$5.00 each, cash, or U. S. Treasury Notes to be paid upon the completion of each 1000 guns & will do any slight repairing or cleaning that may be required to put the locks in good working order, without extra charge. We will also inspect the muskets as they arrive, & will not alter any except those that are otherwise in good order.

We are capable of doing this work correctly & with the utmost dispatch, having abundance of Capital & business knowledge to do so.

We have conducted the Gun business since the year 1811, have made thousands of Guns for the U. S. & other Governments, & if we alter these guns, we feel assured that they will give perfect satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

E. K. TRYON & CO.

Having been in ill health for a number of years, Edward K. Tryon had moved to his country home in Pittville, near Philadelphia. Therefore, on January 1, 1863, he decided to retire entirely from business and



Department Managers

Associated with the house of "Tryon"
for over Eighteen Years



JOHN F. DENNER,
Cashier
34 years.



WM. A. SAUTER,
Athletic Goods Dept.
3 years.



LEWIS WILSON,
Bill & Dept.
29 years.



C. H. ZIMMERLING,
Retail Dept.
21 years.



WM. H. MAXWELL,
Publications and Print-
ing. 20 years.



A. G. GILFILLAN,
Fire Arms Dept.
18 years.



WM. F. WILLIAMS,
Dept. of Credits and
Accounts. 18 years.



ROBERT J. SCOTT,
Fishing Tackle Dept.
18 years.

The Old Guard



BENJ. F. WILLS,
Gunsmith.
Entered employ of
Edw. K. Tryon in 1851.



EDWIN PIPER,
Gunsmith.
Entered employ of
Edw. K. Tryon in 1854.



THOMAS A. YOUNG,
Shipper.
Entered employ of
Edw. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co. in 1877.

enjoy his favorite pastime of horticulture. So a new co-partnership was formed between his two sons, George W. Tryon, Jr., and Edward K. Tryon, Jr., the latter having returned from a short service in the army. This new firm was styled

TRYON & BROTHER, 1863-1866

The new firm continued business at No. 625 Market Street, and also continued the old Second Street store as a branch. Determining to embark upon a modern manufacturing enterprise, the whole original plot of ground between the Second Street store and the old factory in the rear, which had been used for a flower garden by Edward K. Tryon, was now built solidly into one large factory (1864) and thoroughly equipped with machinery for the manufacture of modern shot guns, revolvers, and the various component parts, including rifle barrels; also the old established line of muzzle-loading rifles was continued (see page 28), large numbers of which were stamped with the customers' names.

Contracts were made under the Rupertus patents with the patentee, for the manufacture under his direction of a modern revolver, and additional shops for this purpose were equipped and operated at Nos. 120-122 North Sixth Street (1864 and 1865.) This revolver as originally planned, was eight shot with a short revolving cylinder, which, when completed, was claimed by the then young firm of Smith & Wesson, to be an infringement upon their controlled patent of a "cylinder bored through, and loaded from the rear." The model was therefore changed to the pepper-box pattern (see page 20) which sold readily for a number of years, but which could not long compete with the modern short cylinder, and was therefore discontinued.

There were also manufactured during 1865 and 1866, at the Second Street plant, on shop-lease contract, a single barrel and double barrel breech-loading cartridge pistol, and several styles of muzzle-loading powder and ball pistols (see page 26).



Travelling Representatives



WM. C. GLEY,
Pennsylvania



LOUIS W. NEW,
Special Representative,
Maryland



C. E. STONERAKER,
Special Representative,
Chicago and West



J. H. WURST,
Virginia and Ohio



R. J. FASSETT,
Ohio and Kentucky



A. SAURWALL,
Ohio



W. EMMETT,
New York and New Jersey



A. G. LOUGHLIN,
Missouri and Oklahoma



A. L. ALLISON,
Pennsylvania and West Virginia



A. C. PENSION,
Ohio and Michigan



JOHN F. SUDDELL,
Pennsylvania



E. E. CHANDLER,
New Jersey



W. A. ENNIS,
New York City and Boston



H. E. BROWN,
Ohio



F. W. BECKER,
Philadelphia



L. S. EVANS,
Philadelphia

This contract specified for a total of seven thousand pistols, and like the pepper-box revolver, they were sold under the name of "Rupertus Patent Pistol Mfg. Co.," Tryon and Brother, Sole Agents.

A complete line of gunsmiths' tools were also made. The following is an extract from a recent letter received from one of the oldest customers of the house :

"I am now in my seventy-fourth year and I remember the first catalog received from your house. It was known and criticised by competitors as the 'Tryon Bible.' From it I made my first catalog of gun smiths' supplies—materials, tools etc. Your firm made for me the first rifling machine, which we used for over forty years and we still make occasional use of it."

On January 1, 1866, there were admitted to the firm three new partners, Christopher N. Geuther, Daniel K. Subers (both of whom had been employees), and Edward B. Mears, who after returning from his army service, had become associated in the business a very short time previously. The firm name was changed to

TRYON BROS. & Co., 1866-1868

The various branches of the business were continued at the same locations and under the same firm name until January, 1868. On this date, George W. Tryon, Jr., retired from business, devoting his life thereafter to scientific research at the Academy of Natural Sciences, and to the publication of his works upon Conchology and Music. A new firm, composed of Edward K. Tryon, Jr., Christopher N. Geuther and Edward B. Mears, was formed under the name of

EDW. K. TRYON, JR. & Co., 1868-1905

During the first year under the management of the new firm, the business was moved from No. 625 Market Street to the new store No. 19 North Sixth Street. The factory on Second Street was continued in full force for a few years, and then conditions proving unsatisfactory, the entire plant was closed down (1872) and has never been reopened as an arms manufacturing plant. The old store, however, under the "Sign of





Market St. Store, formerly "M" with
new building. Occupied since 1900.



Market Bldg. 10 and 12 North 6th St.
Occupied since 1886.

the Golden Buffalo," was continued as a branch until 1894, when it was finally closed.

The failure of the "new" factory almost occasioned the complete collapse of the entire business, and for a number of years success or failure, trembled in the balance. However, the new firm was composed of young men with plenty of pluck and untiring energy. All efforts were devoted to the "Jobbing" or wholesale distribution of fire arms of every standard American make, and the principal foreign makes. A regular force of traveling representatives was placed upon the road, and the Western trade was developed. Under this changed policy the business began to grow and prosper.

In 1878 was added a new store No. 527 Commerce Street. In 1881 the adjoining building, No. 21 North Sixth Street, was occupied, doubling the capacity. In 1886 the entire stock was moved across the street to Nos. 10 and 12 North Sixth Street, and in 1903 the building No. 611 Market Street was annexed, forming the L shaped premises now occupied. During these years a well-trained and experienced house force was also developed and thoroughly organized.

On January 1, 1878, Samuel E. Riddle was admitted to partnership. January 1, 1890, Evan G. Chandlee was admitted to partnership, and became Merchandise Manager. Mr. Chandlee had for many years represented the house through the Middle-west and Northwest, and he established the close and intimate relations with the trade of this section, which the house still enjoys.

Charles Z. Tryon, son of Edward K. Tryon, Jr., was admitted to partnership January 1, 1892.

During these years of jobbing or whole-sale effort, a complete Athletic and Bicycle Department was added, also a complete Fishing Tackle Department.

In 1890 the Retail Department, which had never been given any great attention, was placed upon a comprehensive basis, and immediately assumed a position of great



importance. *The policy, however, of protecting the dealer has never been changed, and the greatest care is exercised in limiting the retail business to the city of Philadelphia.*



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED FOR EXCELLENCE (Fishing Tackle) to
Edw. K. Tryon, Jr., & Co., St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

In the meantime the firm had suffered by the death of Samuel E. Riddle and Christopher N. Geuther, and on September 19, 1904, was called upon to mourn the loss of Edward K. Tryon, Jr.

From the time he assumed control, Edward K. Tryon, Jr., was the mainspring of the business, and its present success, now in 1911, is largely due to the foundation laid by him and his associates. The losses sustained by the unfortunate manufacturing plant of Tryon & Bro. retarded his advancement considerably, but success finally rewarded his ceaseless efforts.

With the admittance of the junior partners, Edward K. Tryon, Jr., was relieved of many of the burdens of business, and he devoted much of his time during the last ten years of his life to the various charitable and public organizations of which he was a director. The financial management of the business, however, he never relinquished.

Owing to the death of Edward K.





Fig. 1. Bicycles and Accessories.



Fig. 2. Fire Arms and Fishing Tackle Dept.

Tryon, Jr., in the fall of 1904, the co-partnership of Edw. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co. was dissolved on January 1, 1905, and the entire stock and fixtures were purchased by a new corporation,

EDW. K. TRYON COMPANY

Incorporated December 27, 1904

The following directors and officers were elected, and still hold office: Charles Z. Tryon, President; Edward B. Mears, Vice-President; Evan G. Chandlee, Secretary and Treasurer.

During the six years intervening between the date of incorporation and the present time, the business has been developed along all lines and in every direction. The traveling force now calls upon the trade from Maine to Texas, and the thousands of catalogs issued in each department find their way into every State in the Union, and into Canada and Mexico.

The total amount of arms manufactured by all the gunsmiths of Philadelphia in the year 1811 amounted to \$74,250.00. The present Tryon Company sells more than this amount each year of one make of revolver alone, and has sold in dollars more bicycles in a season than any total year's business of the house previous to 1860.

The American people have been slow to recognize the value of out-door recreation, but the last fifteen years have developed such a marked taste for the "open" that the various lines of Sporting Goods have multiplied with great rapidity.

No articles of merchandise are so varied or so specialized as those goods which are produced for the pleasure of the people. New styles and new models must be continually designed. Expert knowledge upon the part of principles and subordinates being more and more necessary, the present Tryon Company have, therefore, become "specialists" in the various lines of goods now marketed, and the well established trademarks now placed upon the products of this Company, represent the most



Present-Day "Tryon" Trade Marks

Keystone



Imperial.

SHOTGUNS.

BASEBALL GOODS, TENNIS AND GOLF GOODS.

STEEL FISHING RODS.



CUTLERY.



SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BUFFALO

HOUSE EMERALD.



FISHING REELS



FISHING LINES.



SMALL FISH HOOKS, TROUT AND BASS FLIES.



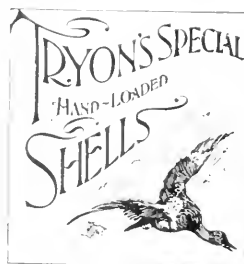
KINGFISHER

TRADE MARK

FISH HOOKS, FISHING RODS.



BICYCLES.



SHOTGUN SHELLS.



BICYCLES.

advanced thought in perfected merchandise of this class (see page 46).

No one factory can now manufacture a complete line all through the various departments of Bicycles, Fishing Tackle, Base Ball and Tennis Goods, Golf, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Canoes, etc., therefore the standard trade-marked articles now sold, while frequently designed by Edw. K. Tryon Company, are made at the individual factories in Europe and America making each special line.

Times and methods change; success results only from constant effort; old fashioned notions of conducting business must give way to Twentieth Century ideas; but the great principles of business ethics are eternal—and by these principles, adopted years ago at the “Sign of the Golden Buffalo,” the present corporation still seeks to guide its activities through the busy world of today.



One Hundredth Anniversary Celebration

THE week of January 2d to 7th, 1911, was set apart as “Anniversary Week,” and the founding of the “Tryon” business was fittingly celebrated by an exceptional exhibit of rare old arms, loaned from various private collections.

This exhibition, which attracted visitors from far beyond the limits of Philadelphia, included many beautiful specimens of pistols, rifles and shot guns. Some were of historic interest, some of great value, some the product of the old Tryon shops. All were excellent examples of the arms makers’ art.

The warerooms and buildings were appropriately decorated with American flags



and the colors of the city of Philadelphia. During the entire week the officers of the Company personally greeted the many customers, guests, and friends who called to offer their congratulations.

On the evening of January 3d, at the Philadelphia Bourse, the stockholders gave a banquet to the employees, eighty-five of whom were present, including the traveling representatives. The guests included: The President and Secretary of the *Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce*; the President and the Secretary of the *Philadelphia Board of Trade*; the President and the Secretary of the *Hardware, Merchants, and Manufacturers' Association*; the President and the Secretary of the *National Sporting Goods Dealers' Association*; the *first traveling salesman* of the house; the *oldest customer* of the wholesale department; the *oldest customer* of the retail department; and others prominent in wholesale hardware and banking circles.

There were responses to the following toasts:

"GREETING",..... *by the Toastmaster*, Mr. Charles Z. Tryon
 "PHILADELPHIA OLD AND NEW",..... *by the Toastmaster*, Mr. Spencer Edmonds, Esq.
 "THE WEST FORTY YEARS AGO",..... *by the Toastmaster*, Mr. Egan G. Chandler
 "EVENTS OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS",..... *by the Toastmaster*, Rev. John R. Davies, D.D.
 "THE SOUTH",..... *by the Toastmaster*, Mr. Louis W. New

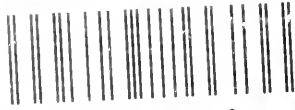
There was read a letter of congratulation from the Governor of Pennsylvania. A wreath was presented to Mr Thomas A. Young, the oldest employee in years of continuous service. An original humorous reading in verse was given by Mr. William Cugley. The evening was enlivened by merriment and the singing of songs specially written for the occasion.

As all arose to join in singing the farewell "Auld Lang Syne," Mr. William V. Sauter, on behalf of the employees, presented to the officers of the company a beautiful silver loving cup bearing the inscription:

PRESENTED TO
 EDWARD TRYON COMPANY
 BY THEIR EMPLOYEES IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
 ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
 OF THE FOUNDING OF THE BUSINESS



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